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Title of the Invention
 Lipstick Composition

2. Claims

- (1) A lipstick composition characterized in that spherical cellulose powders are blended therein.
- (2) The lipstick composition according to Claim 1, wherein the spherical cellulose powders are porous spherical cellulose powders.
- (3) The lipstick composition according to Claim 1, wherein the spherical cellulose powders are spherical cellulose powders having an average particle size ranging from 3 to 50 μ m, and having a maximum particle size of not more than 100 μ m.
- (4) The lipstick composition according to Claim 1, wherein the spherical cellulose powders are included in an amount ranging from 0.01 to 5% by weight of the total amount of the composition.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Industrial Field of the Invention]

The present invention relates to a lipstick composition, and in particular, relates to a lipstick composition comprising spherical cellulose powders in the system, and having improved adhesiveness to the lips. The term lipstick composition employed herein means one in the form of a stick, a paste, or a liquid.

[Prior Art]

Lipstick compositions provide various color tones and textures due to blending of various oil components, waxes, and powders. In particular, adhesiveness to the lips can be obtained by increasing a viscosity of the oil component or blending a large amount of powders. However, the aforementioned increasing of the viscosity of the oil component causes stickiness after application, and the aforementioned blending of a large amount of powders causes disadvantages in that a texture without gloss or difficulty in use is given.

In order to overcome the problems described above, as means for providing adhesiveness to the lips without impairing gloss, a person skilled in the art employs blending of powders having a large particle size. For example, a powder such as calcium phosphate, powdery amino acid, apatite, sodium metaphosphate, or the like is employed.

However, adhesiveness to the lips can be improved, but difficulty in use is given, and due to the large specific gravity of these powders, sedimentation of the powders is observed during or after charging of the composition into a container. Therefore, this is a source of concern to a cosmetic provider who tries to provide a lipstick having a uniform composition.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

That is, powders which adhesiveness to the lips is

increased by blending of, which do not cause impairment of gloss, do not give difficulty in use, and do not undergo sedimentation during or after charging of the composition into a container have been desired. After diligent research under the circumstances described above, the present inventors discovered that by blending of spherical cellulose powders, the disadvantages described above can be overcome and a lipstick composition having various properties required of a lipstick composition can be obtained, thus completing the present invention.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

That is, the present invention relates to a lipstick composition characterized in that spherical cellulose powders are blended therein.

In the following, the composition of the present invention is described in detail.

The spherical cellulose powders employed in the present invention may be non-porous or porous. In porous powders having a high void index, greater adhesiveness to the lips may be obtained. In addition, as the spherical cellulose powders employed in the present invention, spherical cellulose powders having an average particle size ranging from 3 to 50 µm, and having a maximum particle size of not more than 100 µm are used. If the average particle size is below 3 µm, gloss of the oil during application is insufficient. On the other hand, if the average particle size exceeds 50 µm, adhesiveness to the lips tends to be impaired. The blending amount of the spherical cellulose powders preferably ranges from 0.01 to 5% by weight of the total amount of the lipstick composition. If the blending amount is below 0.01% by weight, adhesiveness to the lips tends to be impaired. On the other hand, if the amount exceeds 5% by

weight, a gloss of the oil is impaired, and difficulty in use may be given.

In the lipstick composition of the present invention, a wax, an oil component, water, a humectant, a surfactant, a pigment, a resin, a clay mineral, an antioxidant, a preservative, an UV absorbing agent, a perfume, and the like can be blended, if necessary, within a range which does not impair the effects of the aforementioned spherical cellulose powders.

[Effects of the Invention]

The present invention provides a lipstick composition having advantages in that superior gloss, superior adhesiveness, and superior usability are exhibited, and the powders do not undergo sedimentation during or after charging of the composition into a container.

[Examples]

In the following, the present invention is described by way of Examples in detail. It should be understood that the present invention is not limited to these Examples. Blending amounts are based on % by weight.

Example 1 and Comparative Examples 1 and 2

Lipstick compositions in the form of sticks having the compositions shown in Table 1 were produced in accordance with a common method, and various properties (adhesiveness to the lips, usability, and charging property) were evaluated.

Table 1

	Example 1	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2
Polyethylene wax	3	3	3
Ceresin wax	8	8	8
Carnauba wax	6	6	6
Liquid paraffin	19	19	20
Castor oil	25	25	25
Glycerol tristearate	30	30	30
Red iron oxide	1	1	1
Yellow No. 4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Titanium mica	6.6	6.6	6.6
Spherical cellulose*	1	-	-
Dicalcium phosphate		1	-
Antioxidant	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perfume	0.1	0.1	0.1
Adhesiveness to the lips	Good	Good	Poor
Usability	Easy	Difficult	Easy
Charging property	Good	Poor	Good

^{*} serurofuro [phonetic spelling] C-25, produced by Chisso Corporation

The lipstick composition in the form of a stick (Example 1) of the present invention had physical properties which were different from those of the commercially available lipstick in the form of a stick in which dicalcium phosphate was blended (Comparative Example 1) or a lipstick in the form of a stick in which no powders were blended, as shown in Table 1. In Example 1, sedimentation of the powders was not observed during charging, and the prepared lipstick exhibited good adhesiveness to the lips, provided easy usability, and exhibited good gloss of the oil. In Comparative Example 1, good adhesiveness to the lips was exhibited, but difficulty in use was given, sedimentation of

dicalcium phosphate was observed during charging of the composition into a container, and a lipstick having a uniform composition could not be formed. In addition, in Comparative Example 2, there was no problem in charging of the composition into a container, and good gloss was exhibited, but there was low adhesiveness to the lips, and it was a lipstick having poor applicability to the lips. It is obvious that the aforementioned characteristics of Example 1 are based on the particle size and particle form of the spherical cellulose powders.

Example 2: Lipstick in the form of	a paste
Paraffin wax	7.0
Candelilla wax	5.0
Lanolin alcohol	12.0
Methylphenylpolysiloxane (100 c.s.)	17.0
Dextrin palmitic acid ester	1.0
Castor oil	50.0
Titanium mica	4.0
Spherical cellulose*	3.0
Red No. 216	0.3
Black iron oxide	0.3
Red iron oxide	0.4
Dibutylhydroxytoluene	q.s.
Perfume	q.s.

*serurofuro [phonetic spelling] 200, produced by Chisso Corporation

Preparation Method

The oil components and waxes were dissolved in a vessel for dissolving, and the dextrin palmitic acid ester was subsequently added thereto. The mixture was uniformly dissolved.

Subsequently, the spherical cellulose powders and coloring materials were blended, and were dispersed therein at 90°C. Furthermore, the remainder was added thereto, and was dispersed at 80°C in the same manner as described above. After dispersion, the mixture was deaerated, and charged into a specific pot container.

The obtained lipstick composition exhibited superior adhesiveness to the lips, and provided a smooth spreading property. In addition, in spite of charging into the pot container, sedimentation of the powders during charging and after charging was not observed, and a uniform lipstick composition was obtained.

Example 3: Emulsion lipstick in the form of a stick

Methylpolysiloxane 300 c.s.	10.0	•
Olive oil		24.0
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane		20.0
Polybutene		20.0
Microcrystalline wax	•	8.0
Candelilla wax		5.0
Red iron oxide		0.5
Red No. 204		1.0
Spherical cellulose *1		3.0
Polyether-modified dimethylpolysiloxane *	2	0.5
Veegum HV *3		2.0
Purified water		4.5
Glycerol		1.5
Perfume _		q.s.

^{*1:} serurofuro [phonetic spelling] 15, produced by Chisso Corporation

^{*2:} Silicone KF945A, produced by ShinEtsu Chemical Co., Ltd.

*3: Montmorillonite clay produced by R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Ltd.

Preparation Method

Veegum HV was dispersed in a mixed liquid of the dimethylpolysiloxane and polyether-modified methylpolysiloxane, and purified water and the humectant were gradually added thereto, thus preparing a gel. Subsequently, the oil components and waxes were dissolved in a vessel for dissolving, and the spherical cellulose, coloring materials, and perfume were added thereto, and were sufficiently dispersed at 85°C. The previously prepared gel was added thereto, and was dispersed for 15 minutes at 80°C. After the mixture was deaerated under reduced pressure, the mixture was charged into a specific mold, thus producing an emulsion lipstick for glossing.

The obtained lipstick was a lip gloss exhibiting superior adhesiveness to the lips, and providing smooth usability. In addition, in the charging vessel, sedimentation of the powders was not observed.

Example 4. Diduid iipscick	Example	4:	Liquid	lipstick
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Liquid paraffin	30.19
Methylphenylpolysiloxane	28.8
Liquid lanolin	35.0
Benton 38 *1	3.0
Sorbitan sesquioleate	1.0
Spherical cellulose *2	0.01
Titanium dioxide	1.0
Blue No. 1	0.2
Red No. 202	0.7
Perfume	0.1

^{*1:} Modified montmorillonite clay, produced by N. L. Chemicals

Co., Ltd.

*2: serurofuro [phonetic spelling] C700, produced by Chisso Corporation.

Preparation Method

All of the oil components were placed in a vessel, and the Benton 38 was dispersed therein at 90°C by means of a high-rate homomixer, thus producing a gel in the form of a crème caramel. Subsequently, the surfactant, spherical cellulose, coloring materials, and perfume were added thereto, and were dispersed at a low rate. After deaeration, the mixture was charged into a container in the form of a tube at 75°C.

The produced liquid lipstick did not have bleeding and stickiness which a common liquid lipstick specifically has, and exhibited adhesiveness to the lips. In addition, although the lipstick was liquid, sedimentation of the powders was not observed.

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9発明の名称 口紅組成物

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明 稇 書

1.発明の名称

口紅組成物

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1)球状セルロース粉末を配合することを特徴とする口紅組成物。
- (2) 球状セルロース粉末が多孔性球状セルロース粉末である特許請求の範囲第(1) 項記載の口紅組成物。
- (3) 球状セルロース粉末が平均3~50μm、かつ最大100μm以下の粒径を有する球状セルロース粉末である特許請求の範囲第(1) 項記載の口紅組成物。
- (4) 球状セルロース粉末の配合量が全量中の 0.01~5 重量%である特許請求の範囲第(1) 項記 載の口紅組成物。
- 3.発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は口紅組成物、更に詳しくは系中に球状

セルロース粉末を含有し、唇への付着性を改良した口紅組成物に関する。ここでいう口紅組成物とは、スティック状、ペースト状及び液状のものを意味する。

[従来の技術]

口紅組成物は種々の油分、ワックス、粉末を配合しパラエティに富んだ色調、質感を提供している。特に唇への付着性は、油分の粘度を上げたり、粉末を多く配合することにより実現させている。しかし前者は塗布後のベタッキにつながり、後者はツヤを失った質感になったり、重い使用性になったりする等の欠点があった。

このような問題点に対し、ツヤを失わずに唇への付着性を出す手段として、当業者は粒径の大きい粉末を配合することにより対処しており、例えばリン酸カルシウム、粉末アミノ酸、アパタイト、メタリン酸ソーダ等の粉末が使われている。

しかし、客へ付着性は改良されるものの、重い 使用性になってしまい、又、これらの粉末は比重 が大きいため、充填中、充填後に粉末の沈降が見 られ、均一な組成で口紅組成物を提供しようとする化粧品業者には悩みの種であった。

[発明が解決しようとす問題点]

すなわち配合することにより唇への付着性が増し、さりとてツヤを失わず、重い使用性になが変えて充填中、充填後に沈降しな現状に超かれていた。本発明者らはこうした現状に超いた結果、球状セルロース粉末を配合できることによって、上記の欠点を解決することができるといって、上記の欠点を解決することを見出した優れた口紅組成物が得られることを見出し、本発明を完成させるに至った。

[問題点を解決するための手段]

すなわち本発明は球状セルロース粉末を配合することを特徴とする口紅組成物である。

以下本発明の構成について詳細に述べる。

本発明に用いられる球状セルロース粉末は、無 孔性、多孔性を問わないが、空隙率の高い多孔性 粉末の方が、より高度な唇への付着性が期待でき る。また、本発明で用いられる球状セルロース粉

る。本発明はこれらに限定されるものではない。 配合量は重量%である。

実施例1、比較例1,2

常法により表-1に示す処方でスティック状口 紅組成物を製造し、それぞれの諸特性(唇への付着性、使用性、充填特性)を評価した。

(以下余白)。

末は、平均粒径 3~50 μ mで、かつ最大粒径100 μ m 以下の球状セルロース粉末が最も好ましい。 平均粒径が 3 μ m 未満の場合は、塗布 した時の かのツヤが不十分に、50 μ m を越える場合は、 唇への付着性に欠ける傾向にある。上記球状セルロース粉末の配合量は、口紅組成物全量中 0.01~5 重量%が好ましい。配合量が0.01 重量%未満ではあって付着性に欠ける傾向にあり、5 重量%を越えると油のツヤが失われ、重い使用性になってくる。

本発明の口紅組成物には上記の球状セルロース 粉末の効果を損なわない範囲で、必要に応じ、 ワックス、袖分、水、保湿剤、界面活性剤、顔料、 樹脂、粘土鉱物、酸化防止剤、防腐剤、紫外線防 止剤、香料等を配合することができる。

[発明の効果]

本発明は、ツヤ、付着性及び使用性に優れ、しかも充填中、充填後に粉末が沈降しないという利 点をもつ口紅組成物を提供するものである。

[実施例]

次に実施例によって本発明を更に詳細に説明す

麦-1

	.		
	実施例1	比較例1	比較例2
ポリエチレンワックス	3	3	3
セレシンワックス	8	8	8
カルナパロウ	6	6	6
流動パラフィン	19	19	20
ヒマシ油	25	25	25
グリセリントリ			
ステアレート	30	30	30
酸化鉄赤	1	1	1
黄色4号	0.2	0.2	0.2
雲母チタン	6.6	6.6	6.6
球状セルロース #	1	_	-
第二リン酸カルシウム	-	1	-
酸化防止剤	0.1	0.1	0.1
香料	0.1	0.1	0.1
唇への付着性	良好	良好	不良
使用性	軽い	重い	軽い
充 塡 特 性	良好	不良	良好

⇒ チッソKK製; セルロフローCー25

本発明のスティン酸 () ク () ク () ク () ク () ク () ク () ク () ク () か (

実施例2 ペースト状口紅	
パラフィンワックス	7.0
キャンデリラロウ	5.0
ラノリンアルコール	12.0

得られた口紅組成物は唇への付着性にすぐれ、なめらかなのびを示した。又、ポット状容器に充塡したにもかかわらず、充塡中、充塡後に粉末の 沈降は見られず均一な口紅組成物となった。

実施例3 スティック状乳化口紅	
メチルポリシロキサン300CS	10.0
オリープ油	24.0
デカメチルシクロペンタシロキサン	20.0
ポリプテン	20.0
マイクロクリスタリンワックス	8.0
キャンデリラロウ	5.0
赤色酸化鉄	0.5
赤色204号	1.0
球状セルロース ギー1	3.0
ポリエーテル変性ジメチル	
ポリシロキサン #-2	0.5
ビーガム H V = 3	2.0
籍 製 水	4.5
グリセリン	1.5

メチルフェニルポリ	
シロキサン(100c.s.)	17.0
デキストリンパルミチン酸エステル	1.0
ヒマシ油	50.0
雲母チタン	4.0
球状セルロース #	3.0
赤色216号	0.3
酸化鉄黒	0.3
酸化鉄赤	0.4
ジプチルヒドロキシトルエン	適量
香料	遊量

チッソ K K : セルロフロー200
(製法)

溶解釜で油分、ワックスを溶解後、デキストリンパルミチン酸エステルを添加し、均一に溶解させる。次いで、球状セルロース粉末、色材を配合し、90℃にて分散する。更に残部を添加し、80℃にて同様に分散する。分散後、脱気し、所定のポット容器に充填する。

\$ \$

適量

* - 1 チッソKK; セルロフロー-15
 * - 2 信越化学KK; シリコンKF945A
 * - 3 R.T. Vanderbilt KKのモンモリロナイトクレイ (製法)

ジメチルボリシロキサンとボリエーテル変性メチルボリシロキサンの混液にピーガムHVを分散し、精製水と保湿剤を徐々に加えゲルを調製する。次いで、油分、ワックスを溶解釜で溶解し、球状セルロース、色材、香料を添加、85℃にて十分分散する。そこにあらかじめ調製しておいたゲルを加え80℃にて15分分散する。減圧脱気後、所定の金型に流しグロス用乳化口紅を得る。

得られた口紅は、唇への付着性に富み、なめらかな使用性のリップグロスであった。又、充填釜中でも粉末の沈降は全く生じなかった。

実施例4 被状口紅

流動 パラフィン 30.19

メチルフェニルポリシロキサン	28.8	液状でありながら、粉末の沈降はみられなかった。
液 状ラノ リン	35.0	
ベントン38 #-1	3.0	
ソルビタンセスキオレエート	1.0	特許出願人 株式会社 资生堂
球状セルロース ギー2	0.01	
二酸化チタン	1.0 -	
青色 1 号	0.2	
赤色202号	0.7	
香料	0.1	

- 1 N L Chemicals KK:変性モンモリロナイトクレー *-2 f y Y K K : t D D D D - C 7 0 0 (製法)

油分全量を釜に仕込、90℃にて高速ホモミキサー をもちぃてベントン38を分散し、プリン状のゲル を得る。次いで活性剤、球状セルロース、色材、 香料を加え、低速で分散する。脱気後、チュープ 状容器に75℃にて流し込み充塡する。

得られた液状口紅はこのタイプ特有のにひみ、 べたつきがなく、唇への付着性があった。又、